

ner heretofore accustomed, except as is herein after excepted; any law, statute, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding:

Provided always, and be it enacted, That the ships of the said United States shall not bring into Great-Britain and goods or merchandise, other than those of the growth and produce of the said United States.

Provided also, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall extend to the payment of any bounty hitherto granted upon the ships belonging to the subjects of the said United States, or upon the goods or merchandise imported from the territories thereof; any law, statute, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And, for the better ascertaining the ships arriving from the territories aforesaid, be it enacted, That the property of such ships, and the places from which they shall come, shall be ascertained by the oaths or affirmations of the master and mate of the said ship severally; and in case of any doubt, which shall be entertained by the collector or other principal officer at the port of entry, power is hereby given to examine the bills of lading, and all other documents which may conduce to the ascertainment of the matters aforesaid; and the collector or other principal officer at such port, is hereby authorized to make such examination, previous to the said vessels being admitted to entry or to break bulk.

And be it enacted, That all goods, which hitherto might have been lawfully exported from Great-Britain to any of the aforesaid countries and places, shall and may be lawfully exported thereto, on the same terms, with the same drawbacks, and under the like restrictions and prohibitions, as such goods may now be exported to any part of Europe, not part of his majesty's dominions.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That none but ships of the said United States, or ships British built, and qualified according to law, or now the property of British subjects, and duly registered within three months after the passing of this act, shall enter outwards, laden with British or foreign goods, for the ports or territories of the said United States, or shall be permitted to an entry inwards with any merchandise of the growth or produce of the said United States.

And be it enacted, That no manifest, certificate, or other document, except what is usual for British ships entered outwards or inwards, to or from other places, shall be demanded from any British ship upon her entry inwards or outwards from or to any of the territories of the said United States, except as is herein after provided; any law, statute, or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all goods and merchandise of the growth and produce of the territories now composing the United States of America, which, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, were importable into his majesty's islands, colonies, and plantations in America, may be lawfully imported into the same, in British ships, or in ships belonging to his majesty's plantations, or in ships now the property of British subjects, and duly registered within three months after the passing of this act, or in ships or vessels belonging to the said United States, upon the terms and in the manner heretofore used; and that it shall and may be lawful for the ships or vessels of the said United States, to export from his majesty's said islands, colonies, or plantations in America, to any port or place of the said United States, all such goods and merchandise as were, in the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, lawfully exportable to the same: *Provided always,* That such importation and exportation shall be lawful without any certificate, register, bond, or other document, except such as are required by this act, to ascertain the property in such ships when entered in any port of Great-Britain.

And be it enacted, That all ships and vessels belonging to any of the citizens or subjects of the said United States of America, which shall have voluntarily come into any port of Great-Britain, since the twentieth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, together with the goods and merchandise on board the same ships and vessels, shall have the full benefit of this act.

And be it enacted, That the several provisions herein before contained, for regulating the trade and intercourse between the subjects of Great-Britain and those of the United States of America, shall continue in force until the end of the next session of parliament and no longer.

A bill, entitled, An act for preventing any manifest, certificate, or other document, being required for any ships belonging to the United States of America arriving from thence at any port in this kingdom, or upon entering or clearing out from any port of this kingdom for any port within the said United States; and to give to his majesty, for a limited time, certain powers for the better carrying on trade and commerce between the subjects of his majesty's dominions and the inhabitants of said United States.

WHEREAS it is expedient, for the purpose of opening a commercial intercourse with the inhabitants of the United States of America, that certain restrictions affecting the same should be removed, and that certain powers should be given, for a limited time, to his majesty in council, for regulating the said commercial intercourse; *Be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That no manifest, certificate, or other document whatsoever, shall be required for any ship or vessel belonging to the said United States of America arriving from thence at any port in this kingdom, or upon entering or clearing out from any port in this kingdom, for any port or place within the said United States, excepting such bonds as are required to be taken, duly to export and not to re-land any goods, entitled to a drawback or bounty, or which are prohibited to be used or worn in this kingdom; any law, statute, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in any case where a certificate is required to discharge any such bond, entered into for the due landing such goods within the said United States, such bond shall and may be discharged, upon a certificate under the hands and seals of any officers who are or may be appointed in or by the said United States for that purpose; and if it shall happen that there shall not be any

officer so appointed, then, and in such case, such bond shall and may be discharged, upon a certificate under the hand and seal of any magistrate of the said United States, certifying that there is no such officer at such port or place, and that oath hath been made before such magistrate, by the master or other person having the charge of such ship, that the goods for which such certificate is required were duly landed by him within the said United States.

And be it further enacted, That, during the continuance of this act, it shall and may be lawful for his majesty in council, by order or orders to be issued and published from time to time, to give such directions, and to make such regulations, with respect to duties, drawbacks, or otherwise, for carrying on the trade and commerce between the people and territories belonging to the crown of Great-Britain and the people and territories of the said United States, as to his majesty in council shall appear most expedient and salutary; any law, usage, or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted, That this act, shall continue to be in force from and after its passing into a law until 20th December, 1783, and no longer.

BENNINGTON, June 5.

By a gentleman from the northward we are informed, that they have lately had extremely heavy rains in those parts, during the continuance of which a large river which runs through Castleton, and empties itself into the East Bay, took a sudden turn from its old channel, and has worn a new one of an amazing depth. Many lofty pines (some supposed to be 100 feet in length) hang by the roots, but their tops seem to be a great way from the bottom. By this sudden change, the falls near Castleton are left entirely dry. Our informant further says, that there have been very heavy rains on the west road through Wells, Poutney, &c. to Castleton, which has entirely destroyed many bridges, and very much damaged others.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.

The Ship Brothers, arrived here on Thursday last, left Bristol the 19th of May, when no accounts were received of the signing of the definitive treaty. The bill for opening an intercourse between Great-Britain and the United States had passed both houses of parliament, and on the 12th of May received the royal assent.

June 24. The eastern papers received by yesterday's post inform us, that the different ports in Massachusetts are again open for the reception of British ships and merchandise—that the town of Lexington had instructed its representative in assembly to vote against the return of any person who had left his country during the war, and joined the British forces—that the Massachusetts and New Hampshire troops, enlisted for the war, were expected to arrive in the first mentioned state about the middle of June—that the flags or nine different nations were flying in Boston harbour—great numbers of vessels from all parts had arrived in their ports—the inhabitants of Beekman's precinct, in the state of New York, had resolved against the return of those of their citizens who had joined the enemy during the war.

Two companies of Pennsylvania troops lately arrived here by water from South Carolina, and it is said the remainder are shortly expected. The lady of the honourable major-general Greene also arrived in the vessel which brought those troops.

The last advices from the East-Indies mention, that by late augmentations, the fleets of France and England amounted each to 27 sail of the line, besides frigates and frigates; a more formidable naval force than ever appeared before in that part of the world.

Within these two weeks past several corps of continental troops have arrived in town from different parts, previous to their being discharged in consequence of the peace.

Since the 3d of May, near 200 sail of vessels have arrived at this port from abroad, most of which have brought valuable cargoes.

The people in general, impressed with just ideas of the utility of the five per cent. impost, regret its miscarriage, and begin to experience the baneful effects of a pernicious opposition. Had it been laid agreeable to the financier's plan, the duties which would have arisen on foreign articles already imported, would have produced a handsome fund for a speedy diminution of army debts, and the soldier's distress might have been greatly alleviated by a generous payment, besides the liquidation of his account, on receiving a dismissal from the service.

June 26. A considerable number of dead bodies of both sexes, were lately driven on shore on the out side of Sandy Hook, and others near Black point in Shrewsbury. They are thought to have belonged to a vessel that lately sailed from New-York for Nova-Scotia, which is reported to have foundered one day's sail from the Hook, and every soul on board perished.

Last Saturday evening a couple, whose ages when joined amounted to 136, went to the reverend Mr. Smith's, near Germantown, and were there united by the matrimonial ceremony. They were attended by ten other persons, whose ages amounted to 759. The gentleman who communicated the above to the printer, at the same time remarked that no powder was necessary on this occasion, most of the company having already experienced the usual effects of time upon their hoary heads.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ELIAS BOUDINOT, Esq;

President of the United States in Congress assembled.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a body of armed soldiers in the service of United States, and quartered in the barracks of this city, having mutiniously renounced their obedience to their officers, did, on Saturday the twenty-first day of this instant, proceed, under the direction of their sergeants, in a hostile and threatening manner to the place in which congress were assembled, and did surround the same with guards; And whereas congress in consequence thereof, did on the same day resolve, "That the president and supreme executive council of this state should be informed, that the authority of the United States, having been, that day, grossly insulted by the disorderly and menacing appearance of a body of armed-soldiers, about the place within which con-

gress were assembled; and that the peace of this city being endangered by the mutinous disposition of the said troops then in the barracks; it was, in the opinion of congress, necessary, that effectual measures should be immediately taken for supporting the public authority." And also whereas congress did at the same time appoint a committee to confer with the said president and supreme executive council on the practicability of carrying the said resolution into due effect: And also whereas the said committee have reported to me, that they have not received satisfactory assurances for expecting adequate and prompt exertions of this state for supporting the dignity of the federal government: And also whereas the said soldiers still continue in a state of open mutiny and revolt, so that the dignity and authority of the United States would be constantly exposed to a repetition of insult, while congress shall continue to sit in this city. I do therefore, by and with the advice of the said committee, and according to the powers and authorities in me vested for this purpose, hereby summon the honourable the delegates composing the congress of the United States, and every of them to meet in congress on Thursday, the twenty-sixth day of June, instant, at Princeton, in the state of New Jersey, in order that further and more effectual measures may be taken for suppressing the present revolt and maintaining the dignity and authority of the United States, of which all officers of the United States civil and military, and all others whom it may concern are defined to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

GIVEN under my hand and seal at Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, this twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and of our sovereignty and independence the seventh.

ELIAS BOUDINOT.

Attest. SAMUEL STERETT, Private Secretary.

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) June 18.

This day a brig arrived here from New-York, the master's name Thomas Rawlings, formerly a resident of this state, who in the early part of the late war abandoned his country in the time of her distress, and joined, aided and abetted the British forces in America. Upon Rawlings coming on shore, and notice thereof being given to the magistrates, they sent for him, and very judiciously ordered him to depart the state by 9 o'clock the next morning, acquainting him at the same time, that if his vessel was consigned to any other person not coming under his description, such freedom of trade would be granted, in such case as the subjects of the king of Great-Britain are entitled to.

TO THE EXAMINER.

WHEN men rise into favour through practising any made use of by the most worthless, they continue always to hold their offices by offering the same incense by which they were gained. Can you or any man say with truth, the Intendant, when he acted as agent, ever offered the smallest adulation to those in power? Is it not a well known fact, that he opposed, at the risk of his office, those whom it was supposed had the greatest influence? The late agent role not to office by the means you suggest, nor was his promotion through the channel you imagine. Did you ever hear that complaints were made against him, whilst he acted in the office of agent and receiver general? He had the pleasure of giving satisfaction to his employers, whilst he at the same time had the approbation of those who had official business to do with him. Can you produce a single instance, wherein his judgment in council, in the upper house of assembly, court of appeals, or provincial court, was ever warped by court favour? If you cannot, how contemptible are your insinuations? It is not improbable, but that there may be some truth in your assertion, that I was elected into the council of safety, because it was deemed good policy to draw into the contest men of high station under the former government; but the same reason did not exist when I was placed at the head of the senate; parties had then taken their sides, and the political game was far advanced. The gentlemen elected members of the senate, to whom the letter you mention was wrote, were the most of them as warm whigs, and as firmly attached to the common cause, as any in the state. So far were they from conceiving it in the light your jaundiced eyes have done, that I had every suffrage but one to be their president. But if this letter in your opinion operates to the prejudice of the then president of the senate, why did you not publish it, that the citizens of the state might form their opinion upon it as well as yourself. It is no doubt much to be regretted, that the private concerns of some men of the most enlightened abilities obliged them to decline serving as delegates in congress, and there is no doubt but they would have been chosen so long as they were eligible; but I think it a very high honour to have been elected the successor of either of those gentlemen who declined serving. The most material parts of your address were answered; some were omitted as immaterial, and one of some consequence, because it had a tendency of impeaching the judgment of those whom the Intendant wished not to call in question, and which laid the foundation for all the rancour which the Examiner has thrown against the Intendant. You were pleased to allege in your first address, that "in many instances accounts have been curtailed by the Intendant, and there have not been wanting some where they have been totally rejected, after passing the auditor, and meeting with the approbation of the executive." The Intendant remembers but one under this last predicament, and unfortunately for him, this account was the Examiner's, which the Intendant did not conceive the law would justify him in passing, and gave his reasons in writing why he could not. If the Examiner is not satisfied with the reasons given for not passing this account, it would be well to state his claim to the public, that censure may fall where it is due.

Inasmuch as the whole is more than one-third of any given quantity, by so much are the officers and soldiers benefited by the last law, more than they would have been, had the tales been made under the first; and I believe you cannot find one gentleman in the army to agree with you in opinion, that they would have been paid their five months pay sooner under the first, than they will be under the last law. If then the army should be satisfied with the Intendant, and the general assembly

have approved his conduct, what right have you, Sir, to say that he is a tyrant? You were called upon to state wherein he had done wrong, and wherein he had done right. What have been the reasons for his own assertion, to wit, council, and the Intendant, as asserted a right to power; and his influence over the counties with respect to his dispened with and these such proofs as he Why did not you charge? and why did you two collectors, and all to them by the Intendant with and changed a post. The late agent, at deals, noted applications of our president, tell a single person, the federal? Did he not come of the land office, after applicants conceiving, remained unconfiscated agent might afford the would not be put off. the federal confiscation the state that the major years of the same sent an earlier period than fold for money daily have derived little or Intendant was prevented the interposition of the minor surely ought not for not telling, when saving of more than tobacco till it brought contemptible an object it to be; nor ought any of the citizens with narrow hearts in opinion with the of the most exalted nature the collection of the came due? or could after the time was le again upon this strict citizens in general and of this opinion judgment at least man who receives and who pays little planters and farmers income. Had the arrears preceding receives the state would by the measure; for several collectors and make good deficiencies before the Examiner assembly with violence to have been sure, try a greater abundance and planters, to wit it in their coffers, v Their coffers in v yours. Why then not? or why expect its no where but tendant has neither the sense of the we read the text and the substantial dis The Examiner ne pretends to have b while from the treasury for the five on this account, y fore Mr. Morris's pay to the army ber next. The declination in a monies arising fr miner's expectations bated by the me he have 4 or 500 (whose services of their favour) turn being the case, tioned, and not ner was falsely s frontory has the of the line will that had the Inte pay might have might in a little bably be satisfied is this to the tru the army, woul of which was t in two and three made, what reli formance of the from former (a year has been t prayed? Were dis. ute, and w before these dis sons given by t Read their wor ped on this sub "An act, c sum of money land line. An that the limits aforesaid to be was proposed to specified, the thereof, and b within the tim Speedily, as po By the last t Months pay, a